The People's Korea

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Guinea President Welcomed by Pyongyangites

President Ahmed Sekou Toure of the Revolutionary People's Republic of Guinea on Oct. 9 visited the DPRK at the invitation of President Kim Il Sung, according to a KCNA report.

During his five-day staying in the DPRK, the talks between President Kim Il Sung and President Ahmed Sekou Toure were held on Oct. 13 and 14.

Guinea is the first in Africa to set up the diplomatic relations with the DPRK on Oct. 8, 1958, supporting and encouraging the Korean people in their sacred struggle for the peaceful reunification of the home country.

The Revolutionary People's Republic of Guinea was founded on Oct. 2, 1958 through vigorous anti-colonialist struggle—this is the first independence in West Africa.

Arrival

A party and state delegation led by His Excellency Ahmed Sekou Toure, President of the Revolutionary People's Republic of Guinea, Secretary General of the Party of State of Guinea and Supreme Chief of the Guinean revolution, arrived in Pyongyang on Oct. 9 by special plane for an official goodwill visit to the DPRK on the invitation of President Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

President Kim Il Sung and his wife cordially met President Ahmed Sekou Toure and Madame, and members of the delegation at the airport.

The Pyongyang Airport was bedecked in festive attire in welcome of the goodwill mission of the Guinean people.

At 11 a.m. the plane carrying the goodwill mission of the Guinean people touched down.

President Kim Il Sung shook hands with and hugged President Ahmed Sekou Toure when he alighted from the plane.

A welcome function was held at the airport for the party and state delegation of the Revolutionary People's Republic of Guinea.

After the playing of the national anthems of the Revolutionary People's Republic of Guinea and the DPRK, a 21-gun salute boomed.

In company with President Kim Il Sung, President Ahmed Sekou Toure reviewed a guard of honour of the three services of the Korean People's Army.

After the welcome function, President Ahmed Sekou Toure, accompanied by President Kim Il Sung, passed in front of the crowd, waving his hand in acknowledgement of their cheers.

More than 100,000 citizens of the capital warmly welcomed the goodwill mission of the Guinean people along streets, waving flags of the two countries and bunches of flowers.

Banquet

President Kim Il Sung arranged a grand banquet at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall in the evening of Oct.9 in honor of the party and state delegation led by President Ahmed Sekou Toure.

Invited to the banquet were President Ahmed Sekou Toure and Madame, members of the delegation, Dauda Kourouma and Madame, and others.

Present there were Pak Sung Chul and his wife, O Jin U, Kim Man Gum, Ho Dam, Chong Jun Gi, Kong Jin Tae, Hwang Jang Yop, and chairmen of commissions and ministers of the Administration Council, leading functionaries of working people's organisations and Pyongyang municipal power organs, generals of the Korean People's Army, leading functionaries of science, education, culture, art, public health and the press.

When President Kim Il Sung and his wife, in company with President Ahmed Sekou Toure and Madame, entered the banquet hall to the strains of the welcome music, the entire attendants warmly welcomed them with thunderous applause.

The national anthems of the Revolutionary People's Republic of Guinea and the DPRK were played at the banquet.

President Kim Il Sung and President Ahmed Sekou Toure made a speech on the occasion. **(see the page 2)**

The banquet passed in an amicable atmosphere overflowing with friendship.

An art performance was given by artists of Pyongyang at the banquet.

Courtesy Call

President Ahmed Sekou Toure and Madame on Oct. 9 paid a courtesy call on President Kim Il Sung and his wife.

Present on the occasion were Damantang Camara, Lansana Diane, Senainon Behanzin and Madame, Mamady Kaba and Daouda Kourouma.

Pak Sung Chul and his wife, O Jin U, Ho Dam, Hwang Jang Yop, Chong Song Nam and Son Ryong Sun were on hand.

President Kim Il Sung conversed with President Ahmed Sekou Toure in an amicable and friendly atmosphere.

Silver Knife Presented

A silver knife was presented on the Mansudae Hill on Oct. 9 to President Ahmed Sekou Toure.

When President Kim Il Sung and President Ahmed Sekou Toure arrived at the Mansudae Hill, the band struck up the welcome music and cheers of manse (hurrah) burst forth.

Women workers presented bouquets to President Kim Il Sung and President Ahmed Sekou Toure.

President Kim Il Sung firmly shook hands with His Excellency President Ahmed Sekou Toure and hugged him on Oct. 9 at the airport, Pyongyang when he alighted from the plane. (KCNA Radiophoto)

Kim Man Gum, Chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee, presented the silver knife to President Ahmed Sekou Toure in the name of the Pyongyang citizens.

President Ahmed Sekou Toure presented a gift of best wishes to the President Kim Il Sung at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall on Oct. 9.

President Ahmed Sekou Toure explained his gift to President Kim Il Sung.

President Kim Il Sung and his wife in company with President Ahmed Sekou Toure and Madame saw round the gift on display and expressed thanks for it.

Inspection

The party and state delegation of the Revolutionary People's Republic of Guinea headed by President Ahmed Sekou Toure visited Mangyongdae on Oct. 11.

The goodwill mission inspected the Pyongyang Metro on the same day.

They also on the same day visited the Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace and saw a performance given by the art circle members of the palace.

The delegation of Guinea arrived in Hamhung on Oct. 12 by special plane for a local tour.

A large crowd of people turned out at the airport with flags of the two countries and bouquets of flowers in their hands.

President Ahmed Sekou Toure passed before the crowd, responding to their cheers.

They inspected on the same day the February 8 Vinalon Complex and the Ryongsong Machine Plant.

The goodwill mission of Guinea on Oct. 12 visited the Unit of the Korean People's Army to which Kim Chung Sik belongs.

Departure

The party and state delegation led by President Ahmed Sekou Toure left Pyongyang on Oct. 14 by special plane.

President Kim Il Sung and his wife cordially saw off President Ahmed Sekou Toure and Madame, and members of the delegation at the airplane.

Before leaving Pyongyang, President Ahmed Sekou Toure reviewed a guard of honour of the three services of the Korean People's Army in company with President Kim Il Sung.

After the see-off function, President Ahmed Sekou Toure got on the plane, waving his hand in acknowledgement of the cheers of crowd.

At 8:40 a.m. the plane carrying the goodwill mission of the Guinean people took off Pyongyang.

Title of Labour Hero Awarded to Two Scientists

President Kim Il Sung Oct. 6 received Paek Sol Hui, research worker of the Botanical Institute of the Academy of Sciences, KCNA reported.

Hearing a report on the researches of Paek Sol Hui who had registered precious success in the researches into plant cultivation, upholding the appeal of the Party, President Kim Il Sung highly praised her and taught her to make greater success in her future researches.

President Kim Il Sung awarded the title of Labour Hero and the doctor's degree to Paek Sol Hui and the title of Labour Hero to Kim Sang Ryon, director of the farm under the Academy of Agricultural Sciences, who had made outstanding contributions to agricultural scientific researches.

A grand awarding ceremony was held on Oct. 7 at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall.

President Kim Il Sung attended the awarding ceremony.

Present there were Members of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Secretaries of the Central Committee of the Party, Members of the Central People's Committee, Vice-Premiers of the Administration Council, Members and Alternate Members of the Central Committee of the Party in Pyongyang, leading functionaries of central and local party and power bodies and administrative and economic organs and scientists.

After decrees of the Central People's Committee were read out at the awarding ceremony, President Kim Il Sung awarded the title of Labour Hero and gold medals and order of national flag first class respectively to Paek Sol Hui and Kim Sang Ryon.

President Kim Il Sung also conferred the doctorate of biology together with doctor's diploma and medal, as decided by the State Degree and Professorship Conferment Committee, to Paek Sol Hui.

At the awarding ceremony, he highly appreciated the noble traits and untiring efforts made by Paek Sol Hui and Kim Sang Ryon who had devoted themselves to the party and revolution, the fatherland and people and said that the DPRK is mighty and the Party is great as there are many unknown heroes like them.

Rodong Sinmun Censures U.S.'s Mil. Buildup

The U.S. House Armed Services Investigations Subcommittee in its report October 1 on the military situation on the Korean Peninsula claimed that the U.S. troop withdrawals from south Korea should be "suspended indefinitely" and the puppet army strength be reinforced for the maintenance of "military equality" on the Peninsula.

Commenting on this, Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) on October 5 said:

The signed commentary captioned "Challenge to Peace" further says:

The authors of the report cried over someone else's "military buildup" and "danger of attack" in an attempt to justify their own policies of aggression and war. It is none other than the U.S. imperialists who are increasing military strength and creating a danger of war in Korea today. They have converted south Korea into a nuclear base and a sensitive hotbed of war by bringing in weapons of mass destruction including nuclear arms and missiles and great quantities of modern military hardware, set up the "south Korea-U.S. combined forces command," brought into shape a "quick-reaction corps," even worked out a "five-day operational plan" and nuclear war plan and frequently staged such massive military exercises as the "Team Spirit operation," steadily strengthening their combat posture and hastening war preparations.

Hard facts show that it is none other than the U.S. imperialists who are reinforcing the armed forces and are increasing the danger of war in Korea today.

It is a robber-like act for the U.S. imperialists to persist in their occupation policy and build up arms in a half of other's country tens of thousands of miles way from the continental U.S., preaching the "balance" theory, the commentary remarks, and continues:

As for the "dangerous time" on the Korean Peninsula over which the U.S. imperialists raised such a shrill cry, it is being brought by the U.S. imperialists themselves. The "dangerous time" will be brought to an end and peace be guaranteed, if only they give up their manoeuvres of aggression and war against our people and quit south Korea.

Their pretexts are all most shameless and impudent sophisms that can spew forth only from the mouths of such heinous aggressors as the U.S. imperialists accustomed to invading other countries and splitting other nations.

The arms buildup stepped up by the U.S. imperialists with a string of lies and sophisms reversing black and white is designed to create "two Koreas" by "strength," keep hold on south Korea permanently and, with it as the foothold, invade the whole of Korea.

The report of the U.S. House Armed Services Investigations Subcommittee shows that there is no change in the U.S. imperialists' aggressive designs on Korea and their manoeuvres to realize them are entering into a more dangerous stage.

The U.S. ruling circles headed by Carter are talking much about "peace" in Korea and her "peaceful, unification." But this is a camouflage for their aggressive nature.

The U.S. imperialists can never conceal their ugly colour as the brigandish aggressors and war-maniacs against the Korean people.

The commentary further says:

If tension is to be eased and peace achieved in Korea, first of all, the U.S. imperialists should give up their manoeuvres of aggression and war, take all their weapons and aggression forces out of south Korea and wash their hands of the Korean question.

Their policies of aggression and war will never bring them anything good.

The U.S. imperialists should ponder over the possible consequences of their reckless war gamble in Korea and refrain from a rash act.

(KCNA)

All Opposition MPs Resign Over Kim's Ouster

The south Korean No. 1 opposition New Democratic Party (NDP) decided to have its lawmakers resign en masse on Oct. 13 in protest against the expulsion of its leader, Kim Yong Sam, from the parliament. This decision came on Oct. 12 when the NDP presidium meeting was held.

The splinter opposition Democratic Unification Party with three seats has already decided to resign.

The south Korean opposition is active in an anti-"government" campaign with united strength, demanding the annulling of "*yusin* constitution", the resignation of the Pak junta and the restoration of democracy and freedom.

Kim Yong Sam's ouster, inviting boycotting of parliament by all opposition legislators and U.S. ambassador's recall, has plunged into more serious crisis the Pak junta which deepens its alienation in the world community for cracking down on the people advocating democracy and freedom.

Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) on Oct. 7 condemned the Pak junta for expelling the NDP leader from the legislative body in order to stem an anti-Pak campaign at home.

The commentator's article headlined "Fascist Outrage Hitherto Unknown" says:

The Pak Jung Hi fascist clique argued that Kim Yong Sam's political activity was "illegal" and was incompatible with "parliamentarism" and his talk to a U.S. correspondent, in which he termed U.S. troops presence in south Korea as an interference in internal affairs, was an expression of "flunkeyism." And they made this a pretext for suppression.

In the capacity of president of the New Democratic Party, Kim Yong Sam called for democracy and the repeal of the "*yusin* constitution" and demanded the resignation of the Pak Jung Hi fascist clique who are standing in the way of the democratisation of south Korean society.

It is only too natural for the President of the New Democratic party, a lawful opposition party, to propagandize the publicly recognized political programme of his party and carry on activities for its materialisation. To democratize socio-political life in south Korea is a pressing vital demand and unanimous desire of the south Korean people, whose realisation brooks no further delay. The political activities of the opposition party which, representing the will of the masses, calls for democracy and demands the repeal of the fascist evil laws and the resignation of the present rulers bent on misrule and tyranny, can never be an object of repression.

It is puppet Pak Jung Hi himself who commits illegality in south Korea, he who maintains fascist dictatorship, staying at the post of "president."

And it is none other than the puppets who commit flunkeyist treacheries in south Korea. In the past they served Japanese imperialism as its lackeys, fawning upon it, and now they entreat the U.S. imperialists not to withdraw their troops from south Korea, clinging to their coattails. Is it not flunkeyist treacheries?

"Parliamentarism" disappeared in south Korea long ago.

The south Korean "national assembly" was framed up with the mobilisation of tank and armoured cars after the proclamation of an "emergency martial law." What trace of "parliamentarism" can there remain in a land where such barbaric act as suppressing opposition politicians and expelling the president of an opposition party is committed without compunction?

Hating the activities of the publicly recognized opposition party as a thorn in the flesh, they cracked down upon it by every conceivable despicable means and, as if it were not enough, they ousted the president of the party even from the "national assembly." Such thing unprecedented in the world history of political parties can be seen only in south Korea.

The repressive steps of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique against the president of the New Democratic Party and the party itself are aimed at maintaining the hideous "*yusin* system" and gratifying the desire for long-term office.

This bespeaks that the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are a heinous group which stoops to any infamy for realising its sordid design.

Recalling that the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique have systematically intensified suppression of the opposition parties, democratic figures and people of all strata for the maintenance of the fascist dictatorship, the article continues:

The fascist repression by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, which is getting all the more undisguised, reveals their hopeless position. Denounced by the people and isolated from them, the south Korean puppets are desperately seeking a way out in an intensified repressive policy and directing a sharper spearhead of attack against the opposition political forces.

But, however desperately they may theytry, can never deliver themselves from the ruinous crisis.

Their fascist suppression of the opposition parties and people will only hasten their own destruction by giving rise to a fiercer wrath and resistance of the people.

The freedom of speech, the press, assembly and association, the freedom of thought and the freedom of political activities are generally accepted democratic rights.

It is a mean and shameless act to persecute an opposition party desirous of democracy and taboo the activity of its president.

The south Korean puppets should stop their untenable suppression of the opposition party and guarantee the freedom of its political activities and step down from "power" in compliance with the unanimous demand of the people.

If the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique persist in their reckless acts, ignoring the just demand of the south Korean people, they will face a stern judgement by history and the nation.

Pyongyang Bodies' Statements

Four political parties and public organizations—the CC of Chondoist Chongu Party, the CC of Korean Democratic Party, the CC of Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherlandand the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland—issued each statement on Oct. 7, 8, 9 and 10, denouncing the Seoul authorities' outrage of expelling the NDP leader from the "national assembly," KCNA reported.

In her talk on Oct. 9, Ho Jong Suk, Director of the Secretariat of the CC of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland, said:

In the fascist rampage of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique the "court" has been reduced to a tool of Chongwadae, the "national assembly" to a waiting maid of the dictatorship and democracy has disappeared without leaving a trace in south Korea.

Under such circumstances it is an injustice making a mockery of the people to set in motion the "court" and use the "national assembly" in suppressing the opposition party and it is a ridiculous political cartoon to deprive the boss of a lawful opposition party of his "national assembly" seat, taking issue with his political view.

As for the remarks of Kim Yong Sam, president of the New Democratic Party, which the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique branded as flunkeyism, they were the view expressed by him on the basis of the publicly recognized political programme of his party at an official interview with a foreign reporter. They can in no case be called in question.

It is none other than the present rulers who actually commit flunkeyist treacheries in south Korea.

They are the pro-U.S. stooges who seized the puppet regime at the point of the bayonet put in their hands by the United States, swore to share destiny with the Stars and Stripes and actually serve the U.S. imperialists as their lackyes.

While committing flunkeyism and treacheries themselves, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are suppressing the opposition party, like a thief crying "stop thief!" This is aimed at obliterating all forces opposed to the flunkeyist and treacherous rule in south Korea, perpetuating national split and gratifying their desire for long-term office.

KOREA FOCUS

Seoul-Washington Security Talks

A two-day south Korean-American security consultative conference is to begin in Seoul on October 18, the 12th meeting since its inauguration in 1968. Participants are defense chiefs of the two sides. A parallel meeting of the south Korean-American military conference is to be held. The military conference was set up last year in connection with the activation of the combined force command. The military conference is to be attended by chairmen of the joint chiefs of staff from the two sides. Agenda of the security consultative talks include the security of the Korean Peninsula and the Asian-Pacific region, the reinforcement of the south Korean armed forces, Seoul's increased military spending and the development of the local war industry. U.S Defense Chief Brown, during his stopover in Tokyo, is expected to discuss with the Japanese counterpart the so-called "swing strategy" of diverting American forces in the Asian and Pacific region to Europe in the event of a conflict between the Nato and the Soviet Union.

It is apparent that the Americans, the Japanese and the south Koreans are trying to work out a specific operational plan with regard to the ways of the Japanese and the south Koreans to conform to the military strategy of the Americans in this part of the world. This move is a highly dangerous step leading to greater military tensions in the Asian and Pacific region. A clear indication is found in the strong rightist tendency within the Western camp as a whole and in a renewed effort to streamline and reinforce its military forces.

Former State Secretary Kissinger is a most outspoken advocate of the rightist school who stressed the need for Nato states to beef up their combat capability in a September meeting of Nato experts. He argued, in the 80's the Western strategy would not work any longer and face a serious crisis, therefore, Nato states should not try to depend on American power but should increase their armed forces.

This hard-line policy has been supported and followed with vigor by President Carter who once committed himself to drastically reduce defense spending. He declared that all necessary steps, including a larger military budget, would be taken in order to enable the United States to remain the strongest in the world in economical, military and political areas. He demanded a 3% increase in military spending.

The rightist tendency of the American policy has immediately been reflected in Korea. In March, 1976, Carter pledged to withdraw all nuclear weapons and phase out U.S. forces from Korea in four to five years if he were elected President. When he was sworn into office, Carter first tried to fulfil his promise on Korea: in May, 1977, he fired Gen. Singlaub as army chief of staff in south Korea when the latter opposed the planned withdrawal. However, he made an about-face in April, 1978 when he delayed the planned phaseout. In February, 1979, the additional withdrawal plan was indefinitely postponed. Then finally all the military withdrawals were suspended.

American Congressional hawks and brasshats have from the outset been opposed to the withdrawal of U.S. forces from south Korea. To support their argument, they made public "reestimates of the military might of north Korea." Former U.S. commander in south Korea Gen. Stilwell brushed aside the planned withdrawal as "senseless and ill-considered." The House Armed Services Subcommittee on Investigations (Chairman: S.S. Stratton) released recently a study paper alleging that the military balance in Korea shifted in favor of Pyongyang.

All these reestimates are based on the same data as used by Carter a few years ago in deciding on withdrawing GI's from south Korea. Reexaminations of the same old data by the intelligence community revealed that the DPRK possessed a military capability far greater than previously believed. In his report on Korea to Congress Carter acknowledged the difficulty in gathering intelligence on the armed forces of the DPRK. In his February statement on indefinitely halting the further withdrawals, Carter not only referred to the "greater military muscle" of the DPRK but also cited a political reason, that is, the evaluation of the impact of the Sino-American normalization and the north-south contacts. All these facts suggest the falsity and deceptiveness of the alleged greater-than-previously-thought military capacity of the DPRK.

Since the end of last year, the situation surrounding the Korean Peninsula has gradually relaxed, with the danger of war becoming smaller. Under these circumstances, the moves to play up the non-existent threat from the north cannot but be condemned as deliberately aimed at sharpening tensions to the point of the outbreak of war. Pak Jung Hi makes believe that war is imminent.

That the Seoul-Washington and Washington-Tokyo security consultative conferences are being held at the same time on the same agenda means the virtual trilateral military consultations and represents the military integration of Washington, Tokyo and Seoul.

The developments resemble those on the eve of the start of the Korean War. Before that war, a severe recession was hard hitting the United States, where the ultra-right wing forces were in the ascendency with McCarthyism being a chief proponent of the Cold War. Then, the south Korean strongman Syngman Rhee was calling upon the United States to support militarily his effort to march north for reunification. Japan was witnessing the rebirth of militarism. Similar developments are happening around and in Korea.

Pak Jung Hi denounces the military buildup in the north, but it is necessary to recall that not a single day has passed since his seizure of power without his war machine being expanded and modernized. Look at his ceaseless efforts to increase the war readiness of the south Korean forces; the 1961-66 five-year modernization plan, the three-year plan for the completion of the war posture, the first five-year force improvement plan and the current five-year force improvement plan. According to an American governmental report on military spending and arms transfer in the world published on October 13, south Korea exported $5 million worth of weapons in 1976 and $110 million in 1977. Now, military spending comprises 37% of the Pak junta's state budget, in addition to an annual average of $200-300 million in military assistance received from the United States.

Given all these facts, the south Korean-American security talks are another step toward the renewal of hostilities in a major challenge to the Korean people and other peace-loving peoples of the world.

Speech of President KIM IL SUNG

At Banquet

PYONGYANG (KCNA)—Follows the full text of a speech made by Comrade Kim Il Sung at a grand banquet he arranged on October 9 at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall in honour of the party and state delegation led by His Excellency Ahmed Sekou Toure, President of the Revolutionary People's Republic of Guinea, Secretary General of the Party of State of Guinea and the Supreme Chief of the Guinean Revolution:

Respected Your Excellency President
Ahmed Sekou Toure
And Madame Andree Toure,
Guests from Guinea,
Comrades and friends,

It was with great joy that today we met the party and state delegation led by Your Excellency Ahmed Sekou Toure, President of the Revolutionary People's Republic of Guinea, Secretary General of the Party of State of Guinea and Supreme Chief of the Guinean Revolution.

Beginning my speech, I, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean people and on my own, warmly welcome Your Excellency Ahmed Sekou Toure, prominent political figure of Africa and our intimate friend, and Madame Andree Toure and the Guinean guests accompanying Your Excellency President.

The current visit of you Comrade President to our country is an event of particular significance in the development of friendly relations between the peoples of Korea and Guinea.

Today you have come to our country for the first time but deep friendship has long existed between us.

Guinea is a friendly nation which established diplomatic relations with our country earlier than other African nations.

Our two peoples underwent ordeals alike under colonial rule in the past, and we have consistently strengthened the bonds of friendship on the road of the common struggle against colonialism and racism and for independence, sovereignty and socialism.

Guinea under the guidance of Comrade President Ahmed Sekou Toure is one of those countries which proclaimed independence already in the 1950's when most part of the African continent remained colonies.

The independence of Guinea was a striking demonstration heralding the advent of the new era of liberation in the African continent which had been called the "dark continent."

Since the independence, the Guinean people have vigorously forged ahead, setting themselves the goal of building a genuinely independent and sovereign country, a prosperous socialist society free from exploitation, along the revolutionary line put forward by the Guinean Democratic Party, smashing the repeated subversive manoeuvres and sabotages of the imperialist and colonialist forces.

The successes achieved by the Guinean people in the endeavours for the country's independent development and the building of a new society and the anti-imperialist, independent foreign policy pursued all along by the Guinean party and state have made a great contribution to promoting the liberation struggle of the oppressed nations and the cause of complete liberation of Africa.

We highly appreciate the successes registered in your country under the outstanding guidance of you Comrade President and sincerely wish you greater victory in the future.

It is the irresistible main trend of our time that the peoples of the world call for independence and that numerous countries are following the road of independence. In this current of the times, the non-aligned movement is steadily gaining in strength.

Overcoming all sorts of trials, the non-aligned movement has grown into a great political force embracing nearly 100 countries of Asia, Africa, Latin America and Europe, and it is exerting ever greater influence upon the development of the international situation as a whole.

The recent Sixth Non-Aligned Summit Conference which both you Comrade President and the delegation of our country attended was an important event in widely reflecting the trend of the present era toward independence and powerfully demonstrating once again the invincible vitality of the non-aligned movement.

It was very gratifying that the summit conference prevented the split of the non-aligned movement and defended its unity and reaffirmed its inherent character and principle.

We consider it necessary for all the non-aligned countries to redouble their joint efforts in the future for realising the principle and idea of this movement.

The non-aligned countries should unite under the banner of independence and energetically carry on joint action against the imperialists' manoeuvres of aggression and war and for the dissolution of military blocs, dismantling of foreign military bases, withdrawal of foreign troops, creation of nuclear-free zones and peace zones in various parts of the world and establishment of a new, equitable international economic order.

They should resolutely struggle to put an end to imperialism, colonialism and all other forms of dominationist forces on the globe and should actively support the people's sacred cause of national liberation, sovereignty and the building of a new society.

Southern Africa still remains a region held under the colonial yoke, and the racists not only harshly suppress the peoples in this region but also ceaselessly invade the neighbouring frontline countries.

We strongly denounce the racists of South Africa and Rhodesia for suppressing the peoples and perpetrating aggressive acts against the neighbouring countries in league with the Western imperialists and express firm solidarity with the struggle of the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa for freedom and liberation and the struggle of all the African people for the complete liberation and unity of Africa.

We resolutely oppose the aggressive manoeuvres of the imperialists and Zionists and fully support the struggle of Arab people to take back the stolen territories and to bring about a comprehensive and fair solution of the Middle East problem and the restoration of the complete national rights of the Palestinian people including the founding of an independent state.

We voice firm solidarity with the struggle waged by the peoples of many Asian countries including the ASEAN countries in defence of peace, neutrality and national sovereignty and extend strong support to the peoples of Latin America in the struggle for defending their national sovereignty, right to territorial waters and natural resources.

Through their united struggle the non-aligned countries will surely build a new peaceful, independent and prosperous world, a world free from aggression and war and all manner of domination and interference.

The current visit of Your Excellency President to our country will mark a milestone in expanding and developing the relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation between Korea and Guinea onto a new higher stage and make a big contribution to cementing the unity of the non-aligned movement and expanding joint action.

Your visit gives a great encouragement to our people who are striving to build socialism and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I express deep thanks to Your Excellency President Ahmed Sekou Toure and the Government and people of Guinea for their full support to and solidarity with our people's just struggle for national reunification.

Respected Your Excellency President,

It was with especially intimate feelings that today the citizens of our capital warmly welcomed you who have come carrying with you the warm friendly sentiments of the Guinean people.

Respected Madame Andree Toure came to our country already in 1965 at a special instruction of Your Excellency President and had a friendly meeting with us. Today we feel all the happier that you Comrade President have come to our country, accompanied by madame, and we hope that your visit to our country will bear fine fruit.

At this place overflowing with amity, I would propose a toast

—To the fraternal friendship and solidarity between the peoples of Korea and Guinea,
—To the development and prosperity of the Revolutionary People's Republic of Guinea,
—To the solidarity of the peoples of the world advocating independence,
—To the health of respected Comrade President Ahmed Sekou Toure, and Madame Andree Toure,
—To the health of Guinean guests, and to the health of comrades and friends present here.

Speech of President AHMED SEKOU TOURE

At Banquet

PYONGYANG (KCNA)—Follows the full text of the speech made by His Excellency Ahmed Sekou Toure, President of the Revolutionary People's Republic of Guinea, Secretary General of the Party of State of Guinea and Supreme Chief of the Guinean Revolution, at a grand banquet arranged by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on October 9 at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall in honour of the party and state delegation of Guinea on visit to Korea:

Respected Your Excellency President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea,

It is with profound joy that we find ourselves today on the soil of your glorious fatherland in the midst of your valiant people and by the side of the leader who, for long years, has been at the service of the Korean people, at the service of the peoples of the world.

Great Comrade Kim Il Sung is not only the leader of the Korean people but also an eminent leader of all the peoples fighting against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and for the building of a new society.

Our presence here is for confirming to the Korean people how happy they are to follow prominent President Kim Il Sung, particularly how natural it is for them to glorify their great leader, above all, to carry out the instructions and decisions of the party which he founded and he never ceases to perfect in all his creative activities. Alas, it is a law of nature that man is born and dies. But the people exist and grow through struggle and work. Though man dies physically, he continues to create history. And we can say that your leader, our Comrade Kim Il Sung, has created the history of Korea, the history of the people in the construction of a new world. This is why we can say before him that he will be henceforth immortal; he is in the conscience, in the heart of each Korean, of each African, of each Asian, of each American, of each European who have confidence in life and struggle for the emancipation of humanity from all forms of exploitation and oppression. He is the companion of all those who are struggling and he is not only present in Korea, but he is present everywhere the struggle of the people is going on for the realization of the idea of liberty, independence, sovereignty and happiness. For decades, he has worked without repose, for the construction of the nation, the consolidation of the foundations of the material progress of Korea, for the deepening of the confidence of the people in themselves, of the people in socialism.

The history of your country began and is developing constantly today thanks to his work. Korea of yesterday has disappeared together with her submission to foreign power and with humiliation, exploitation and oppression. Korea today shines with vitality and power and she enjoys the admiration and the trust of all the peoples of the world.

All the brilliant results attained in Korea attest to the justice of the ideology founded by you, the ideology of popular revolution. Your results fully reflect the state of organisation of the masses, the continuous perfection of your popular organisations, their dynamism and their capacity to realise on the soil of Korea the elements of happiness, the equilibrium of the nation. Your victories also reflect the unshaken fidelity of the leading cadres to the people and to the national revolution.

This morning, having contact with the popular masses of Pyongyang, we appreciated the unanimous character of the revolution, the global character of the Korean revolution: The revolution of unanimous character means that it is a revolution participated in by men and women, young and old, the workers, the armymen, the students, the peasants, who all express their admiration and profound respect for the leader of the Korean revolution and the same profound confidence in their regime. The revolution of global character, this revolution is at the same time a cultural revolution, a scientific revolution, an economic revolution, a military revolution, in short, a total revolution.

The work you have accomplished is immense and profound. The independence regained by you on the national scale brought liberty to each being, man and woman. We directly felt the sense of responsibility and the dignity, which the citizens of Korea carry, the moment we contacted them. It is not the bourgeoisie who leads this country, but it is the people who hold power, and the authentic sons of the people who are at the service of the people and never cease to win the happiness of the nation.

The work you have done is immense, and we insist that it is of global character, because no aspect of the national life is ignored, but all the life is renovated on the basis of popular and democratic progress.

The combatants and responsible personnel of the Guinean People's Revolution highly appreciate your contribution, first of all, to further enriching Marxism in the field of ideology. And we highly appreciate your responsible traits of concretely studying the problems on the basis of peculiar conditions of your country and indicating a correct solution to each problem. Just are the theories put forward by you on all fronts of the economic struggle. Because they are based on the experiences of the people and the creative capacity of the people and the popular regime is being constantly consolidated.

You show the noble human dignity and sense of high responsibility.

We came here to pay homage to your contribution to our common struggle and glorify the feats of you, the founder of Socialist Korea.

At all international conferences the delegations of our two countries have actively cooperated, because they defend the same objectives.

Therefore, our solidarity is concretized through the daily struggle against the evil forces and very profound transformation is taking place in the world thanks to the struggle of our two peoples. Imperialism is retreating further day by day and the people are advancing toward the ideas of freedom, independence, sovereignty and progress.

We know that, if we are to discharge our responsibility, we should not follow others, but think and decide things by using our own brains. In other words, we should think and plan things with the use of our own brains and rectify our imperfections for ourselves. This is the genuine independence we should always affirm and achieve.

The non-aligned movement reflects the resolution of the world people to put an end to the reign of imperialism, colonialism and capitalism. The objective of mobilizing all the peoples who were subjected to exploitation and oppression is to defend the independence and sovereignty of our states, achieve our national unity and develop our resources for ourselves.

This just and noble conception of the idea of non-alignment will help us sever ties with the conception of the "centre dominating the periphery," conceive a civilization of the masses opposed to the civilization of minority and defend it.

We always support the just cause of Korean reunification. Because the unity of the nation is a noble objective which all the divided peoples, together with all the nations who love peace and justice, should attain.

We heartily support this struggle of yours and wish you complete victory.

We strongly support the activities of those countries which defend independence and seek a unity of action to check the manoeuvres of big powers to bring other countries under their control.

We highly appreciate the great contribution made by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the struggle of the African people by supporting politically and materially the national liberation movements engaged in a struggle for regaining national liberty.

Lastly, we assure you that the Guinean People's Revolution will always actively support the friendship and solidarity uniting our two peoples. The identity of political option for the construction of a socialist society, the identity of ideology, the ideology of revolution by and for the people, the identity of attitude in the struggle against all evil forces within and without our nations, constitute a guarantee for the constant strengthening of the friendship and revolutionary solidarity between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Guinean Revolutionary People's Republic.

Allow us to propose a toast to the health of our great Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people, and to his happiness and his longevity for the victory of the Korean revolution and the victory of the world revolutionary forces.

Prepare for revolution!

DPRK's Brisk Foreign Trade

Calling for strong efforts for the development of foreign trade in his New Year address for 1979, President Kim Il Sung said:

"On the principles of equality, mutual benefit and reciprocal accomodation, we should continue to develop trade with the socialist countries and, at the same time, extensively promote trade with the nations of the third world, non-aligned states and many other countries of the world.

"In order to develop foreign trade, we should strictly observe the credit-first principle. In all branches of the national economy precedence should be given to the production of export goods, their quality improved and the appointed time of their delivery kept punctually."

SOCIALIST ECONOMY BOOSTS TRADE

DPRK's drive for increased trade is linked with its booming independent socialist economy.

The country is now successfully carrying out the second seven-year economic plan (1978-1984), following the six-year plan (1971-1976). It already completed socialist industrialization in only 14 years from 1957 to 1970. Today, production has reached a very high level—last year industrial production grew 229.5 times as against 1946. Its annual growth rate averaged 16.3 percent during the six-year plan period. In 1977, Korean industry produced in only five days what was produced in the whole year of 1944. The country now meets 98 percent of its demand for machines and equipment with home-made products.

Today, the DPRK ranks among the developed countries in the per capita output of major industrial products and in per capita national income. In 1970, the per capita industrial output reached 1,184 kwh in electricity, 1,957 kg in coal, 158kg in steel, 108 kg in chemical fertilizer and 287 kg in cement. And, as of March, 1975, the per capita national income surpassed 1,000 dollars.

Against this background, Pyongyang's foreign economic relations and trade are briskly expanding as never before.

Steel, rolled steel, machine tools, tractors, chemical fertilizer, cement and magnesia clinker are DPRK's major exports. These industrial products are selling well in the international market.

When a government economic delegation of Malaysia headed by Mahathir Bin Mohamad, deputy prime minister and minister of trade and industry, visited the DPRK last June, he had this to say: "Malaysia needs steel and other manufactured products for our industries and development programmes. Some of these products can be supplied by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea."

During his visit, a trade agreement was signed between the DPRK and Malaysia in Pyongyang on June 9.

FREQUENT EXCHANGE OF TRADE MISSIONS

This year has so far seen frequent exchanges of trade missions with foreign countries.

Pyongyang has dispatched government trade missions to Egypt in January and March, the GDR in March, Syria in June, Algeria, Iraq and China in August. Last month, government trade missions visited Pakistan, Romania and the GDR, and this month Mongolia. On the other hand, foreign government trade missions came to Pyongyang from Hungary in February, Mongolia in March, the USSR in April and from other countries including Sweden.

The DPRK has also signed protocols or agreements on mutual delivery of commodities and payments for 1979 with China and Vietnam in December last, Hungary in March and the USSR in April. A protocol for 1980 was signed between the DPRK and Romania, the GDR and Mongolia.

In addition, meetings of intergovernmental economic and scientific-technological consultative committees have so far been held between the DPRK and Hungary, Yugoslavia and the USSR.

ACTIVE TRADE BANK BUSINESS

In keeping with the rapid expansion of foreign economic relations and trade, the Trade Bank of the DPRK is more active in its overseas business. It has transactions with broad international money markets, and develops transactions of various forms with banks in many countries such as credit-basis transactions, exchange business and gold sale.

The bank has already established business relations with more than 1,000 foreign banks throughout the world and the amount of foreign settlements have grown 36 times as against that in the initial period of its operation. It was founded on November 3, 1959.

The trade bank celebrated its 20th birthday in Pyongyang last month, inviting 34 foreign bank delegations from China, the USSR, Romania, Yugoslavia, the GDR, Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Madagascar, Pakistan, Thailand, Malaysia, Japan, Great Britain, France, West Germany, Belgium, Holland, Austria, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and Hong Kong.

RECONSTRUCTION OF PORTS

In an effort to promote trade, special attention has been directed toward the expansion and modernization of ports. Among others, Nampo, Haeju and Chongjin ports have been reconstructed as international trading ports, with modern facilities installed there.

Nampo situated at the estuary of the Taedong-gang River on the west coast is the gateway to the capital of Pyongyang. In the port, wharfs have been expanding. Belt conveyors, pipe lines and cranes have been newly installed, and wheat and cement cilos built on the wharfs. Now, it can accomodate larger ships. Thus, Nampo has become a major international port city of the DPRK.

Also, Haeju, the provincial center of South Hwanghae Province, is situated in the central part of the west coast. The port has been remarkably modernized with its expansion project completed. There are belt-conveyors to carry cargoes from warehouses to ships and a long-distance belt conveyor linking the port with a cement production base. And larger cargoships can be loaded and unloaded at the new wharf equipped with cranes and with loading and unloading equipment. The freight traffic capacity of the port and the utility space of the storehouses there have increased 10 times what they were 20 years ago.

Chongjin is a representative trading port on the east coast. The port, with the east and west wharfs, is equipped with cranes of various types, large warehouses and storage yards.

Efforts also have been made to build bigger freighters for foreign trade. DPRK's major shipyards are located in Chongjin, North Hamgyong Province; Sinpo, South Hamgyong Province; Wonsan, Kangwon Province; Nampo, South Pyongan Province; and Sinuiju, North Pyongan Province. They have already built a number of 14,000-20,000 ton class cargoships, and are now building 50,000-100,000 ton class freighters. This grand project will enable the DPRK to have its own marchant marine to sail across the five oceans.

Women's Int'l Meet for Korea Reunion Slated For Nov. 27 in Tokyo

A women's international meeting for Korea's independent and peaceful reunification will be held in Tokyo on November 27. The planned international meeting will be preceded by a preliminary meeting scheduled for November 26. After the international meeting, a national meeting of Japanese women for Korea's reunification will be also held in Tokyo on November 28 with the attendance of foreign delegates to it. Osaka, Japan's second largest city, will host a regional meeting on December 1, inviting foreign delegates.

The international meeting will be sponsored by Japanese women's organizations representing various social strata.

A national preparatory committee met in Tokyo on October 9. Present there were members of the central preparatory committee—Tanaka Sumiko, Socialist member of the Upper House; Yamano Kazuko, director of the women's department of the General Council of Trade Unions; and Yamashita Masako, chairperson of the Japan Conference of Women—secretary-general of the central preparatory committee Shimizu Sumiko, secretary-general of the Japan Conference of Women, and members of over 30 prefectural preparatory committees and 50 representatives of local solidarity organizations.

Ms. Tanaka stressed that it is an important task facing the Japanese women to cooperate with the Koreans in their efforts to carry into effect the three principles of Korean reunification laid down in the July 4, 1972 north-south joint statement. She also called for more active efforts for broader-based grass-roots support for a successful international meeting.

The organizers said that the planned meeting enjoys wide cooperation from Dietmen of various parties including the Socialist Party, the General Council of Trade Unions, many professors and men of culture. It is expected that a large number of foreign delegates will parcicipate in the international meeting, they said.

New Panama Canal Treaty

Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) October 7 carried a signed article headlined "Historic Event in Panama" in connection with the effectuation of a new Panama Canal treaty on October 1.

The article says:

The abolition of the unequal and subjugating "Panama-U.S. canal treaty" imposed upon Panama when the U.S. imperialists could have things their way and the effectuation of the new Panama Canal treaty reflecting the sovereignty and interests of Panama are a new success achieved by the Panamanian people in the struggle for defending national independence and sovereignty.

This is a great encouragement to the Latin American people in their struggle under the uplifted banner of anti-imperialism and independence.

The Panama Canal and its zone are part of the inviolable territory of the Panamanian people and it is a question entirely pertaining to their rights to control and manage them.

The struggle of the Panamanian people to achieve an overall and complete sovereignty over the canal and its zone and territorial integrity will certainly end in victory, it stresses.

Ugandan Independence Day

Rodong Sinmun October 9 dedicated an article to the 17th anniversary of the independence of Uganda.

Saying that today the Ugandan people are reconstructing econony and developing inherent national culture, the article continues:

The Ugandan Government calls for national unity and democracy, national independence and social progress and has advanced a number of policies for this.

The Korean people sincerely hope for good success of the Ugandan people in their future work for social progress and national prosperity, it says.

Nigerian Independence Day

Rodong Sinmun September 30 greeted the 19th anniversary of the independence of Nigeria.

Nigeria is struggling against imperialism, colonialism and racism and for the complete liberation and unity of Africa, it says,.

The achievements made by the Nigerian people in the building of a new life are the fruit of much efforts bent by them to carve out their destiny by themselves, it says.

KOREAN SOCIALISM (2)

Popular Sovereignty

In the DPRK, legislators are directly elected from among workers, farmers and other working masses. So, they are institutionally enabled to exercise their sovereignty as the master of the state. Photo shows legislators chatting inside the assembly hall.

(Continued from the previous issue)

The socialist system of the DPRK is a genuine democratic social system which practically guarantees the political rights and liberties of the workers, peasants and the rest of the working people.

It is a positive condition for enabling the people to be independent and creative that the state guarantees their genuine political rights and liberties.

What are the political rights and liberties? In short, they are the rights of the people to freely participate in political activities.

Only when the people get stable jobs and are free from all forms of exploitation, can they be the real masters of society and enjoy an independent and creative life.

In capitalist countries, where state power and the means of production belong to a small minority of exploiters, the political rights of the working masses are restricted and people's personality is trampled down.

The so-called "liberties" and "rights" loudly advertised by capitalists are just the means by which a small number of rulers exploit the absolute majority of the working masses.

Genuine political rights and liberties are fully guaranteed by the socialist system of the DPRK where the people are masters of the state.

—First of all, in the DPRK, every adult has the right to vote and is eligible to public posts. He can also freely participate in social and political activities.

Regardless of sex, occupation, property status, education or party affiliation, all people who have reached 17, get the right to vote. From then on, they can take part in any social and political activities as masters of everything.

An election was held in 1977 to elect deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK. Of the deputies elected, 579 in all, 42.8 per cent were workers and 11 per cent cooperative farmers.

Deputies to all political and social organizations are from among those who work devotedly for the country.

In capitalist countries where money counts most, people have technically the right to vote, but they find it highly difficult to exercise that right in the true sense of the term. People's interests are not a prime consideration in the state affairs.

—The state guarantees for the people the freedom of social and political activities such as demonstration, mass meetings and so on.

Today, the working masses of the DPRK, hold in their hands all means for social and political activities—assembly halls, the press, means of communication—and they can freely express their constructive opinion and wishes through those means.

—In the DPRK, all working masses take part in social and political activities by joining the party and certain social organizations.

How the working masses enjoy an independent and creative life, with genuine political rights and liberties, is proved by the fact that the working masses actively participate in and play an important role in various state activities such as economic, scientific, cultural and military activities. **(To be continued)**

EDITORIAL

Carter Must End Aggressive Policy in Asia

American high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane "SR-71" seven times flew into the air above the coastal waters of the DPRK in one month of September to commit espionage and hostile acts. A "SR-71" again on Oct. 1 perpetrated similar provocations. The U.S. bomber "B-52s" fly over regularly twice a week south Korea for U.S.-south Korea military exercises.

In addition provocations and violations by Washington and Seoul armies in the Demilitarized Zone numbered over 1,700 in one month from the end of July to the end of August.

The Seoul authorities, dictated by Washington, are launching military drills in sequence along the 38th parallel, including surprise landing exercises on the East Sea.

Such provocations are tightening tension on the Korean Peninsula, increasing the danger of war in Asia.

Significantly U.S. maneuvers to provoke war in the Demilitarized Zone become undisguised after Carter's visit to Seoul.

During his visit to Seoul from June 30 to July 1, Carter promised to postpone the withdrawal of U.S. troops, give military aid to south Korea and to put the despotic Pak junta under the U.S. nuclear umbrella.

The Carter administration, going back on such campaign pledge as "human rights diplomacy", is consolidating the U.S.-south Korea-Japan military integration and expanding the U.S. 7th Fleet along with the increased combat capacity of the south Korean military forces and the Japanese "Self-Defence Forces."

Washington makes believe that such moves are in order to maintain the military equilibrium in Asia by dealing with the "military augment of north Korea" and "increased naval forces of the Soviet in Far East."

Carter's aggressive intention is clearly seen in a series of joint military exercises—joint military drill "Team Spirit '79" launched in March and military operation "Fortress Gale" conducted in August which simulated surprise attacks on the DPRK.

Inspired by Carter's trip to Seoul, the Pak Jung Hi junta, stepping up preparations for a new war through the alleged "threat of the north," put down the people demanding Pak's resignation and the restoration of democracy, in order to tide over the serious economic crisis.

Complying with Carter's request, the Pak junta, first of all, decided to increase military spendings in FY '80 budget 37.6% more than last year in order to build up its military forces. This figure accounts for 36.7% of the FY '80 budget.

The U.S. House decided on Sept. 6 that military and economic aid amounting to 360 million dollars would be given to south Korea next year.

The Pentagon disclosed on Sept. 23 that military equipment and weapons worth 286 million dollars were sent to south Korea in the eleven and a half months.

Military equipment and weapons in large quantities have already been handed over to south Korea under the pretext of offsetting the planned withdrawal of the ground troops with the U.S. air and naval forces augmented in south Korea.

Suspending the plan for withdrawal of the ground troops, Carter has no reason to build up the south Korean puppet army.

The U.S. House Armed Services Investigations Subcommittee in its report October 1 on the military situation on the Korean Peninsula claimed that the U.S. troops withdrawal from south Korea should be "suspended indefinitely" and the puppet army strength be reinforced for the maintenance of the military equality" on the Korean Peninsula. In his speech marking "national army day," Pak Jung Hi also on the same day publicized the fictitious "threat of southward aggression from the north" so as to stir up the war atmosphere.

Washington, advocating "the military equality" theory, makes all-out efforts to increase military strength in south Korea, a foreign country far away from its mainland,—this is precisely an illegal action violating the sovereignty of Korea.

There is no denying that the "military equilibrium" and "suspended withdrawal of the U.S. troops" are intended to reinforce the U.S. military presence in Asia.

The Carter administration, running counter to its much-touted "peace policy," exploits "peace" theory in order to camouflage its war policy.

Seeking for the permanent division but not the peaceful reunification of Korea, the U.S. is leaving no stone unturned to maintain south Korea as its military base designed to accelerate preparations for a new war and conquer the whole Korea.

U.S. Increases Mil. Support Under Cloak of "Troop Pullout"

The U.S. Defence Department Sept. 23 announced that the U.S. had provided south Korea with military equipment and weapons worth 286 million dollars in the past eleven and a half months in the fiscal year 1979 (Oct.1, 1978-Sept. 30, 1979) and would soon supply additional shipments worth tens of millions of dollars.

The announcement of the Pentagon suggests that the U.S.'s transfer of military hardware to south Korea in the current fiscal year is more than twice that in the last fiscal year and it has sharply increased on an unprecedented scale particularly these days.

This is very ill-boding.

What is noteworthy is that this came in the wake of the military huddles Carter had with the Pak Jung Hi junta in south Korea.

Carter had earlier increased the naval and air force strength of the U.S. aggression forces occupying south Korea and reinforced the puppet army equipment with massive shipments of weapons under the pretext of "compensatory measures" to offset "troop pullout."

And now he is hastening war preparations more openly after freezing even the "pullout plan."

The transfer of weapons and military equipment to the puppets in the past eleven and a half months by the U.S. is close to last year's whole supplies to south Korea. This indicates that they have entered a more reckless stage in their bid to start a fire in Korea.

This is how things stand. Yet the U.S. is now crying over the "military buildup" of someone else.

But facts prove that its outcry is nothing but a pretext for justifying their criminal acts in putting spurs to war preparations while rapidly reinforcing the armed forces in south Korea.

By keeping their troops in south Korea and increasing arms supply to the puppets, the U.S. seeks to buttress the Pak junta with "strength" and tighten political and military control on it and thus turn it loose in the zealous execution of its policy of aggression.

Though the U.S. is loud-mouthed about "peace" and "relaxation of tension" on the Korean Peninsula and "defence of human rights," it in actuality seeks to keep a tighter hold on south Korea by permanently dividing Korea and, with it as a springboard, realize their aggressive designs on the whole of Korea.

The sharp increase of their arms supply to south Korea will only result in increasing tension, menacing peace and inciting a showdown of "strength" in Korea.

Moreover, it is clear what consequence might be entailed by the increasing supply of arms to the Pak junta which is steeped in fascism, division and war manoeuvres. It will encourage the puppet clique to further intensify barbaric suppression and plunder of the south Korean people of all strata who oppose fascist dictatorship and demand genuine democracy and the right to existence and, furthermore, let it kick about with increased frenzy in the "two Koreas" schemings and new war provocation moves against the northern half of the Republic.

The U.S. should promptly stop supplying weapons to the south Korean authorities and get away without delay taking along the weapons and aggression forces they have brought into south Korea.

No rosy prospect is ahead of those who help puppets forsaken from the people, blinded with aggressive desire, or those who cling to fascism and war, staking their fate on this help.

Overseas Koreans Fight for Democracy, Reunion

HA
PI
PA
KOREAN FEMALE
RELEASE all POLITICAL PRISONERS!

Step down, Pak Jung Hi!

Some 40 Koreans in the U.S. and their supporters gathered outside the south Korean "consulate" in New York City Aug. 29.

The demonstrators demanded Pak's resignation, the release of all the political prisoners and end to the violation of workers' rights by the Pak junta.

Korean compatriots in Japan, the United States, West Germany, France and other countries of the world have formed organisations and are strengthening their struggle against fascism and for democracy and national reunification.

Delegates of overseas compatriots organisations struggling in different countries for the democratisation of south Korean society and the promotion of national reunification held a "Conference of Compatriots Overseas for National Question" in New York between June 8 and 10, expressing their ardent desire and firm determination for democracy and the reunification of the country. Enraged at the undisguised "two Koreas" plot of the United States, the attendants of the conference sent to the White House a petition signed by over 2,000 people in demand of the withdrawal of Carter's plan to visit south Korea, discontinuation of all military aid to the south Korean puppets and the early pullout of U.S. troops from south Korea.

At the end of the conference all the attendants headed for Washington by bus and staged a demonstration in front of the White House, shouting slogans and carrying placards reading "Korea Belongs to Koreans!"

In March this year Korean compatriots who once served in the south Korean puppet army formed the "Paedal Soldiers Society," an anti-fascist organisation, in Washington and manifested their firm determination to "reject the dictatorship and struggle for its overthrow" and "make devoted efforts to reunify the country divided by the outside forces with the forces of the nation and in a peaceful way."

The "Union of South Korean Workers in Germany", an organisation of compatriots in West Germany, in its statement made public in August this year said that "the Pak regime is a heinous fascist group which is not interested in the living of the working people but is engrossed in prolonging its rule." It called upon "all the workers and democratic forces at home and abroad to firmly unite and fight to the end for overthrowing the *yusin* system, the enemy of the south Korean people, and building a new society free from exploitation and oppression."

Especially, the Korean compatriots overseas resolutely demand realisation of national reunification based on the principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity.

In its statement published in March this year the "Association of South Koreans in the U.S. for Democracy," an organisation of compatriots of south Korean origin in the United States, said: Today's reality clearly shows that it is an urgent task for our nation to realise great national unity transcending differences in idea and system. The root cause of all our difficulties and misfortunes is the territorial division planned and perpetrated by the outside forces.

The Japan headquarters of the "National Congress for the Restoration of Democracy in South Korea and Promotion of Unification" made public a statement on the occasion of the seventh anniversary of the publication of the July 4 north-south joint statement, which said:

We believe that the three principles of national reunification—independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity—are a basis for solving the question of national unification from a national stand, in a peaceful way and by a democratic method."

The "Institute of Democracy, Nation and Unification in Canada," the "Council in the United States for the Building of Democratic Society," the "Society for the Study of North-South Social Affairs" in West Germany and other overseas Korean compatriots organisations also issued statements or joint recommendations denouncing and rejecting the Pak Jung Hi junta's treacherous machinations and evincing the resolve to further expand and strengthen their sacred patriotic struggle for freedom, democracy and national reunification.

Japanese Bodies, Papers Hit Pak Jung Hi For Ousting Kim Yong Sam

Various organisations and papers of Japan made public talks or statements, denouncing the Pak Jung Hi junta for depriving Kim Yong Sam, president of the New Democratic Party, of his seat in the "national assembly."

The Japan Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea said:

The attack of the Pak "regime" on the opposition party more clearly revealed its fascist nature before the world people who love democracy and peace.

The Japanese government, encouraging Pak Jung Hi, is obstructing the struggle for democracy in south Korea.

Such attitude and stand of the Japanese government are an obstacle to the peaceful reunification of Korea.

For democracy and peace, we will wage an active struggle against such stand and attitude of the Japanese government.

The National Council for the Normalization of Japan-Korea Relations said:

The outrageous act of the Pak "regime" which ousted Kim Yong Sam from the "national assembly" is an unpardonable challenge to freedom and democracy.

The outrage of the Pak "regime" shows that its days are numbered.

The National Council for the Normalization of Japan-Korea Relations fully supports the noble and courageous action of the south Korean people who rose up for the democratization of society and will bend all its efforts to help achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea at an early date.

The General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (Sohyo) on Oct. 5 made public a statement denouncing the Pak Jung Hi junta.

It said:

No matter how desperately the Pak dictatorial "regime" may try to prolong its days, it will be no more than a bluff. The struggle of the south Korean people for the democratization of society and national reunification is a just one and no force can hold in check its trend. Sohyo appeals to the workers all over the world to support the struggle of the south Korean people for Korea's reunification and the democratization of society for the sake of peace in Asia.

Sohyo also demands the Japanese government promptly stop "aid" to south Korea and radically change its unreasonable Korean policy. The reunification of Korea is a trend of the times which no one can check.

An editorial in the Oct. 6 issue of **"Mainichi Shimbun"** noted: It is difficult to justify the passing through the "national assembly" of an important motion on depriving the opposition party president of his seat. Isn't it an act going against the principle of parliamentarism?

It went on: As "parliamentary democracy" is taken in form even under the "*yusin* system", an ear must be lent to the statement of the opposition party president. It is all the more so because the New Democratic Party won more votes than the Democratic Republican Party in the "general elections" held toward the end of last year.

The **"Tokyo Shimbun"** in an editorial noted: No matter what the reason may be, to strip the opposition party president of his mandate as "national assemblyman" and seal up the press by a decision passed through by the ruling party members alone leads to the destruction of parliamentarism.

Sunday Telegraph on Unification Church:

Tragedy of Mother Who Lost Her Son

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the second of a three-part abridged version on the Unification Church featured by Australia's mass-circulation daily Sunday Telegraph.

• • • •

Rhonda Apps remembers her youngest son as a bright, idealistic boy who delighted in the warmth of his Sydney family's affection.

Randall always had religious convictions—the Apps are cheerfully active pround record of achievement.

He was 19 last year when he went on a student exchange trip to Mexico and took what was supposed to be a hitch-hiking holiday in California.

He didn't return. And the boy his mother knew has become somebody else.

She says she can barely recognise the sleepy-eyed automaton who has cut himself off from his family, who proclaims that a self-professed Korean messiah is his true father and who talks like a tape-recorded message.

Randall is a recruit of the Unification Church—the Moonie cult, which is causing alarm across the United States and being probed by American Federal and State committees of inquiry.

The cult teaches absolute obedience and self-sacrifice to its chief, south Korean industrialist Sun Myung Moon, whose religion cloaks ambitious economic schemes in a twisted version of Christianity.

Last December Rhonda Apps and her eldest son, Greg, 23, traced Randall to a Moonie centre in Seattle, Washington.

"We hardly recognised him," she says. "From a mature young man who was full of life, initiative and confidence he has been transformed into a child who can only parrot fanatical slogans about the will of 'God, my Father, Sun Myung Moon.'

Vacant Smile

"He is terrified of reality. If we challenged his beliefs he would simply drone,—I'm sorry you feel that way, all the time with a vacant smile.

"His friends called the police and forced us to leave.

"The local Moonie leader promised that Randall would phone us—later we found out he was already thousands of kilometres away in New York."

Mrs App:...she could barely recognize her son.

Randall App:..."I would have to kill Mum or Dad."

Greg trailed Randall to the cult's huge $4 million centre in Manhattan.

It was a distressing reunion. Randall babbled Moon's anti-family teachings, talked of his hatred for communists and said that if he had a gun, he could kill for his Church.

Greg asked him: "Could you kill Mum, or Dad, or Nigel (their 16-year-old brother) or me for your Church, too?"

Randall replied: "If you would not listen, and it was God's will, I would have to."

Mrs Apps is a courageous woman, but has given up hoping for Randall since the family recently lost track of him.

"We know he has been working with Moonie recruiting squads," she says. "It hurts terribly that my son is doing to other young people what has been done to him."

The conversion of Randall is a classic Moonie case history, according to anti-cult campaigner Ted Treacy, a Melbourne businessman who lost his son, Michael, to the Moonies four years ago.

Michael, then 24, had been on a round-the-world working holiday—he was coming home to begin training for the Catholic priesthood—when he was taken to a Moonie camp at Boonville in California.

"At first we weren't too worried, but when he started writing that he had met a modern-day John the Baptist and began spouting extreme beliefs, I cabled back that he had better get the hell out of his mind," his father says.

"By then it was far too late."

Michael later did come home and is now a leader of the cult's Canberra centre.

Mr Treacy is a national co-ordinator of the Association for Exposing Pseudo-Religious Cults, and works closely with similar organizations abroad, acting on behalf of parents who have asked the association to help locate their Moonie children.

"The relatively small number of Moonies in Australia is only the tip of the iceberg," he says, "They amount to not merely 100 or so members of a church congregation —they're 100 Moon recruiters, and that's very different.

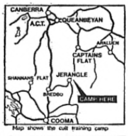
"Scores of young Australians have been indoctrinated in Europe and America. Today the Moonies are preparing for a major push in this country.

"They're putting together the facilities and resources for full-scale Moonist activity—including economic and industrial expansion that feeds off their recruits—and they're just about ready."

Mr Treacy says the typical Monnie recruit is "an intelligent, often well-educated young person who quite likely comes from a religious background.

"Universities and students' hangouts are favorite Moonie hunting grounds.

Mr Treacy says: "A potential recruit will be invited to a cosy Moon centre for dinner, where he or she is charmed by flattering attentions and attracted to the idea that this is a bunch of decent, clean-cut people flourishing in each other's care and affection.



Map shows the cult training camp

Helpless State

"And after enjoying the singsongs and fellowship, he is invited to spend a weekend at a 'farm' or so-called 'country retreat.' It turns out to be a remote, isolated indoctrination centre like their Boonville camp.

"They bombard him with Moon's mumbo-jumbo. He's given meagre rations of low-protein food and kept awake for protracted periods by mass chanting and long, exhausting lectures.

"Then they've got him, and the brainwashing really begins."

Mr Treacy says his son seems unable to discuss Moonist principles in any terms other than blind, obedient faith.

"In spite of my dearest hopes I've been removed from his life."

Shadowy Links of Power

Sun Myung Moon works closely with the south Korean government, according to an official report of the U.S. House of Representatives sub-committee on international organizations.

The report, made last October also says:

"The expansion of Moon Organisation businesses in Korea must be viewed in the context of the general development of Korea's economy and in particular its defence industry."

And it says various projects of an international Moonie front organisation, the Korean Cultural and Freedom Foundation, "were aided a subsidised by the Korean government."

The report makes ominous observations about the motives behind Moon's Unification Church activities.

"The apparent contradictions in many activities of the Moon Organisation are explained by Moon's overriding goal—to establish a worldwide theocracy.

"At the centre of such a State would be Moon and his organization, based in Korea.

"To achieve this Moon has mapped out strategies for gaining control and influence over economic, political, cultural, academic, media and religious institutions.

"He made it clear that influencing professors, scientists and economists would be followed by direct influencing of political figures.

Moon sponsors costly international academic conferences.

A former Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives, Carl Albert, did not deny reports that his regular girlfriend was Moonie Susan Bergman.

The House sub-committee has also reported:

"In the area of defence contracting, Moon's relationship with the Korean government remained close (even after exposure by U.S. Congressional inquiries) although its exact nature was shrouded in secrecy."

Choson Ilbo:

'Can We Be Proud of Kisaeng Parties?'

South Korean daily "Choson Ilbo" on Sep. 18 carried a letter to the editor entitled "Can We Be Proud of Kisaeng Parties?" The letter was from Yun Nyo Son, who is working at the customs office of Kimpo Airport.

Follows a gist of the letter:

I blushed with shame one day when I read a pamphlet on a Korean tour published in Japan. The pamphlet made explanations about the materials and customs in those countries. As for Korea, it devoted a good deal of space to "kisaeng parties" from the beginning.

On one page was a picture of kisaeng girls in gala dress catering for males, apparently Japanese, who had taken off their ties and coats. The explanation on the picture said that Korea was hospitable to all foreign tourists in such a way. After reading this explanation, I couldn't but feel that something was wrong.

I had known what was a "kisaeng party" for long time, and what role such parties play in tourist business entertaining mainly Japanese in our country. I came to know much about the existence of "kisaeng parties" through advertizements in newspapers and magazines, not of our country but from foreign countries.

I know that leading hotels in the country advertize "kisaeng parties" without exception when they place ads in papers, in order to attract foreign tourists. The advertizements aimed at Japanese tourists unanimously stressed "kisaeng parties."

Whenever I saw such advertizements or heard about "kisaeng parties" from others, I felt not a little embarrassed. Nevertheless, I tried to take a broad view of such parties. However, when I read a pamphlet on states in the Pacific region, contempt for someone (whom I couldn't define) surged up within me.

Various reasons could be cited. One of the most fundamental reasons was that a photo—a photo of a full-dressed woman of our country obediently serving wine to Japanese males—gave me a strong shock. Another reason is that our country alone seemed to advertize "kisaeng parties" openly though other states don't put emphasis on women in their tourist business.

Some time ago, I had an opportunity by chance to talk with a Korean resident in Japan, who returned home for a while. According to him, most Japanese tourists are more interested in women and "kisaeng parties" than in culture, sight-seeing spots and places of historical interest in our country. Japanese tourists, who visit Korea for the first time, invariably ask about women.

Then, the Korean resident in Japan deliberately pretends not to know about women. However, on all such occasions, he feels pity for our women and at the same time feel shamed and powerless as a male of the same nation.

The history of our country, and the history of all kinds of ordeals our women have undergone at the hands of foreign armed forces, in particular, was more tragic than the histories of other countries. During the Mongolian invasion at the end of the Koryo dynasty, women offered as tributes were taken away to a far off north land. Since then, the rights of large numbers of women had been trampled upon under various pretexts. How many women were violated by Japanese soldiers during Hidaeyoshi's invasion of Korea (1592) and in the name of volunteers in the closing days of Japanese colonial rule. No one knows the exact numbers of such women.

Frankly speaking, I don't know and I do not want to know how a "kisaeng party" begins, proceeds and closes. Nevertheless, one thing is certain that most guests are Japanese. Our women serve those Japanese males as their lords and masters, and sing our own folk songs and show our traditional dances for them. Certainly, those women are descendents of those females outraged by Japanese soldiers, during Hidaeyoshi's invasion, toward the end of Li dynasty and as volunteers toward the end of Japanese colonial rule.

Around 30 years have passed since hundreds of thousands of our women were hunt out as "comfort women" for Japanese soldiers and suffered from the disgraceful tragedy of our nation. "kisaeng parties" for Japanese men are at their height at some tourist hotels, when those Korean women outraged by Japanese are watching them from heaven.

If there is no policy to control such shameful parties held in the name of "tourist business," please remove even the words informing such parties from advertizements to foreign countries.

I feel depressed whenever I examine the baggages of Japanese tourists, who bring cheap cosmetics and handbags as presents to these women.

"International Covenants on Human Rights", Koreans Here

(2)

(Continued from the previous issue)

Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) workers and Korean compatriots must have all the rights they can rightfully enjoy as overseas citizens of a sovereign state.

First of all, the legal status of Chongryun must be guaranteed.

The "International Covenants on Human Rights" stipulates freedoms of ideology, expression, rally and association (the "International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, Articles 18, 19, 21 and 22).

The Japanese government should put an end to the suppression policy it has consistently followed, labelling Chongryun a "suspected organization" to which the Anti-Subversive Activities Act should be applied, and respect Chongryun's legal activities.

The nationality right of Korean citizens in Japan is guaranteed by the nationality law of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Therefore, the Japanese government has no legal reasons for interfering with this and this question has nothing to do with whether Japan has diplomatic relations with the DPRK or not. This is also a basic principle of international law.

Furthermore, the "International Covenants on Human Rights" provides for the right of nations to self-determination. (A Covenant, Article 1 and B Covenant, Article I).

The Japanese government must stop its illegal act of applying South Korean "law on nationality" to the Koreans who have DPRK nationality.

Today, the Japanese government is violating the freedom of activities and human rights, stipulating complicated immigration formalities, especially the right of residence, and constantly strengthening deportation.

The "International Covenants on Human Rights" provides for freedom of migration and freedom of residene (B Covenant, Article 12), prohibition of deportation (B Covenant, Article 13), protection of families, prohibition of destruction of life and separation of families (B Covenant, Article 23,) equality before law and prohibition of national discrimination.

The Japanese government should put an end to its immigration policy aimed at deportation at Koreans from here.

First of all, the government must improve complicated regislation stipulating qualifications and the term of residence, and must abolish especially the system of defining the term of residence of Koreans born on and after April 28, 1952.

Second, the Japanese government must exempt Koreans from the application of the "deportation clause" (Article 24 of the "Immigration and Emigration Control Ordinance")

Third, the Japanese government must abolish "discretionary power" and must put an end to all the immigration control formalities running counter to the "International Covenants on Human Rights."

The Japanese government should not impose obligations such as the carrying of "Foreign Registration Cards", renewal of the cards, application of changes in addresses and registration of fingerprints, for Koreans who have livelihoods here and abolish various "penalties" clauses, and must not utilize the "Foreign Registration Law" as a tool of suppressing Chongryun.

The Japanese authorities must eliminate all the discrimination due to nationality, in accordance with the spirit of the "International Covenants on Human Rights", the broad principle of which is "equality between Japanese nationals and foreigners". The "International Covenants on Human Rights" clarifies social guarantees (A Covenant, Article 7), the freedom of selecting jobs (A Covenant, Article 6) and equality before law (B Covenant, Article 26).

Therefore, the Japanese authorities must take concrete measures to eliminate social discrimination against Koreans in the problems arising in their living.

The Japanese authorities must also fully guarantee the democratic national education of Koreans here in accordance with the purport of the "International Covenants on Human Rights" (A Covenant, Article 13 and B Covenant, Article 27).

The Japanese authorities have restricted the freedom of Koreans living here to visit their fatherland and other countries, and reenter Japan.

Such an act of the Japanese authorities is contradictory to the "International Convenants on Human Rights" (freedom of immigration and emigration—B Covenant, Article 12). The Japanese government must renounce political discrimination against Koreans here and must guarantee for the Koreans here to visit their fatherland and reenter Japan.

To fully guarantee the rights of the Koreans here who are overseas citizens of the DPRK is the unavoidable legal and moral obligation of the Japanese government. **(Concluded)**

Korean Students Here Assaulted by Japanese Students, Rightist Gangsters

A group of Japanese school hooligans and rightist gangsters on the afternoon of September 26 assaulted Kim Gon Chol among the second-year students of Kyushu Korean High School who had entered a restaurant, seriously wounding him.

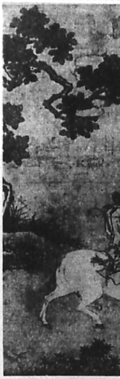
The roughnecks who had been watching for a chance outside the restaurant, shouted "Koreans, come out!" and swarmed into the restaurant and assaulted the Korean student.

At that time the restaurant was surrounded by hooligans of nine Japanese schools including the Kyushu Higher Technical School and rightist gangsters in battle dress, more than 100 in all.

Facts prove that the assault was their premeditated and organised crime.

According to the confession of arrested school hooligans, they had discussed their sinister plan three days ago and made an appointment to meet at the place on the afternoon of September 26.

The functionaries under the Fukuoka Prefectural Headquarters of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun) and parents of the Korean students, roused to anger, are now waging a vehement struggle in demand of a probe into the truth and background of the incident and the punishment of the criminals.



Korean Paintings "A Man Riding A Horse" By Yun Tu So (1668-?)

News Dispatch from Pyongyang

Sep. 28

- Li In Gyu, Ambassador of the DPRK to the People's Republic of the Congo, paid a farewell call on Congolese President Denis Sassou Nguessou.

Oct. 1

- A party workers delegation of the Bulgarian Communist Party headed by Emil Markov, Vice-Director of a department of the Central Committee of the BCP, arrived in Pyongyang by plane.
- A government educational delegation of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan headed by Abdel Salam Al Majali, Minister of Education and Minister of State for Prime Minister's Affairs of Jordan, arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

Oct. 3

- A delegation of the National Council of the Union of the Agricultural Production Cooperatives of Romania headed by Bela Cseresznyes, Vice-President of its Central Committee, and a delegation of workers of the Romanian Pioneer Organisation headed by Vasil Vacaru, Vice-President of its National Council, arrived in Pyongyang by plane.
- The Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a decree on appointing Kwon Song Chol as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the DPRK to the Republic of Zaire.
- A government trade delegation of the DPRK headed by Li Song Rok left Pyongyang by train for Mongolia.

Oct. 4

- A Rodong Sinmun delegation left Pyongyang by plane to visit the German Democratic Republic and the Romanian Socialist Republic.
- A delegation of economists of the DPRK headed by Kim Chol Sik left Pyongyang by plane to attend a seminar of the Third World economists associations to be held in Algeria.
- A friendship match between the Korean and Hungarian women's basketball teams was held in Pyongyang.

The match ended 88:84 in favour of the host team.

- A party and state delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Kim Hwan Member of the Political Committee, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, left Pyongyang by special plane to attend celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the German Democratic Republic.
- A delegation of the Czechoslovak Revolutionary Trade Union Movement headed by Karel Hoffman, Member o the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and Chairman of the Central Council of the Czechoslovak Revolutionary Trade Union Movement, arrived in Pyongyang by special plane.

Oct. 5

- Hamilton Green, Member of the Central Executive Committee of the People's National Congress of Guyana and Minister of Health, Housing and Labour of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, and his wife arrived in Pyongyang by plane. (KCNA)

Children in DPRK

"Happiness"

About three- or four-year-old children. They cheerfully sang songs and danced. There was no other way to describe them than calling them really happy. (At the Taesongsan Pleasure Ground)

Racially Maltreated Korean Boy's Suicide

Suicide by a 14-year old boy was reported in early September by some Japanese newspapers. They reported on this incident as one of suicides which are now increasingly occurring among Japanese boys and girls. But there is a fact which was not reported by any papers: the boy was Korean.

Behind the incident there was a serious racial discrimination problem between Koreans and Japanese.

Lim Hyon Il, 14, a first year student of the 3rd Kamifukuoka Municipal Junior High School in Saitama Prefecture, killed himself on September 9 this year, throwing himself to the ground from the 12th floor of an apartmenthouse.

☆ ☆

Hyon Il once tried to commit suicide on June 18 in the same place, but he could not jump from there. That day, he left a note at his home saying "Classmates treat me so badly. I don't want to go to school, nor do I want to live any more. I will die. Goodbye."

The note was found by his parents. They looked for him by calling up his friends or visiting various places. But they failed to find their son. In the evening, after several hours, Hyon Il came back home. He had been too afraid to kill himself. His clothes were wet with greasy sweat.

After that, his parents visited school and asked his teachers to take care of Hyon Il well, and at the same time they persuaded their son to be strong. Hyon Il began learning Karate (martial art) from then on to be strong.

However, finally he chose death, wearing a Karate uniform.

Hyon Il was isolated in his class and other Japanese pupils always made fun of him.

He was treated so badly by his classmates, though we can not imagine this in consideration of the children's age. Their treatment of Hyon Il can be said to have been mental and physical mob violence.

His classmates called Hyon Il "wall" because he seldom resist against them and never talked too much.

He used to be an active boy. He once joined a ping-pong club. His classmates made him "wall." When Hyon Il tried to say something, his classmates interrupted him saying "Don't say anything" and teased him in groups. Moreover, children usually called Hyon Il "begger" and "sticker," and said to him, "You are smelly." When Hyon Il's parents opened a shop, they named it "beggar's shop."

Children often kicked and hit him in school. But a homeroom teacher and the authorities concerned pretended not to know anything about what was taking place in Hyon Il's class.

Though Hyon Il's parents wanted to keep secret the fact that Hyon Il had attempted to commit suicide, the homeroom teacher told the pupils of her class about the suicide. After the children knew about it, they teased him more than before, calling him "suicide."

One day, Hyon Il bit one of his classmates, as he did violence to him. At that time, the homeroom teacher scolded only Hyon Il and after school, she visited his home to tell his parents not to make him do such thing.

One classmate said about the incident.

"Hyon Il was not wrong. Since a friend of his hit him so hard, he could not stand and bit the friend. But at a class meeting, everyone said that Hyon Il was wrong. In any case, always Hyon Il was scolded. If he and others did mischief, the teacher scolded only him."

One day, in late June, Hyon Il came back home in a school uniform which was made white with mayonnaise. Just after he reached home, his teacher called up his parents and said, "He did it by himself. No one did it. He did it." But, her words were unbelievable. Hyon Il just stood at the gate of his home, gnawing at his lips and cried silently.

Lim Hyon Il got bad treatment even though he was named Hayashi Kenichi (his Japanese name) at school. He could not find any other way but death to free himself from such bad treatment.

Hyon Il died but the children, who had discriminated against him, were not repentant and the problem of racial discrimination still remains even among children.

When Hyon Il's death was announced, a certain boy cheered. Besides, the authorities concerned did not tell his parents about his death until 10 p.m. even though they had known it at 10 a.m. The homeroom teacher never lower her head at a memorial service for Hyon Il. When she was asked about her responsibility for Hyon Il's death, she just shouted, "If I quit the job, that'll be enough."

The school authorities and the educational committee of Kamifukuoka City, announced that he had killed himself like many other Japanese boys and girls. In addition, they hinted that Hyon Il was to blame for killing himself, saying that he did not talk much or he was a weak boy. They are trying to smother the case before it is widely known to the public.

The school president and the homeroom teacher kept secret the fact that his classmates had discriminated against Hyon Il and had treated him so badly, for several days.

Moreover, they hid letters written by Hyon Il's classmates on September 10. The grade chief had planned to present these letters at the memorial service for Hyon Il. They said that the contents of letters were so serious that they could not bring themselves to show them to Hyon Il's parents. Many facts about Hyon Il would be found from the letters and perhaps we could find in them the reason why he committed suicide.

Lim Hyon Il, 14, a first year student of the 3rd Kamifukuoka Municipal Junior High School in Saitama Prefecture, Japan, killed himself on September 9 throwing himself from the 12th floor of an apartment-house. He hated to go to the school where he was racially discriminated.

World Bulletin

- The government of Kenya recently decided to issue new national currency.
- China's fourth national games took place at the Workers Stadium in Beijing from September 15 to 30.

Present at the opening and closing ceremonies were Hua Guofeng, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, and other party and government leaders.

Samdech Norodom Shainouk and Madame Sihanouk were invited to the closing ceremony.

In all, 10,000 sportsmen of different nationalities and sports workers from 31 teams participated in the games and world and national records were rewritten in several events.

- A meeting of the Council of Minister of the Monetary Union of West Africa was held in the capital of Senegal.
- The African National Congress of South Africa made public a statement on October 2 lashing at the imperialists' support to the South African racists.
- The Liberation People's Forces of Mozambique brought down 5 planes of the Rhodesian racist clique.
- A Syrian paper denounced the U.S. imperialists' plan to reinforce their aggression forces in the Indian Ocean and the Arabs Gulf area.
- The South West Africa People's Organization denounced the South African racist clique for increasing their occupationist troops.
- The Iraqi President in his recent speech denounced the imperialists' infiltration into Arab.
- The Seychellois government decided to restrict the U.S. prerogative of the satellite tracing station in Mae Island which was built before the country's independence. (KCNA)

Visit to Scenic Spots in Korea

(4)

Tuman-gang River

The Tuman-gang River is one of the three longest rivers of the DPRK. It rises in the eastern slope of Mt. Paekdu, a mountain soaring high at the northern tip of the DPRK. It flows down 520-odd kilometers, bordering on China and the USSR, to empty into the East Sea of Korea.

The river has large and small tributaries, more than 150 in all, and most of the longer ones including the 180-kilometer Sodusu, join the river in the upper reaches.

The drainage area of the river is the second largest in the country and its flow is rapid. It presents scenic wonders all the year round.

In its upper course, the Tuman-gang River flows through canyons with precipitous sides, 300-to-400-meter deep, in basaltic plateau 1,600 meter or more above sea level. Its bed is rock and its waters flow very fast. So in the upper reaches, the river has many rapids and falls. It is fringed with thick forests of coniferous trees such as silver fir and white fir trees and larches.

In the middle reaches, the river widens and flows between lower mountains and both sides are of alluvial rock and are bordered with dense rows of willows and aspens.

Along the river there are many places of historical interest and battle sites associated with tradition about and events during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

There is Mt. Wangjae in the lower reaches of the river and in the upper reaches, are found revolutionary battle sites such as Taehongdan, Mupo and Sinsadong.

More than 40 kinds of fishes including Tuman-gang dace live in the river. The upper part of the river abounds in char, especially the tributary Tonggyesu is one of the char reserves of the country.

Anadromous fishes, salmon and trout, are specialities of this river. The lower reaches teem with carp and pond smelt, the major pisciculture species.

The river is also rich in natural resources—timber, iron ore, soft coal, animals and plants. In particular, forest resourcest in the middle and upper reaches are inexhaustibly large. The woodlands there are a leading producer of timber in the country and wood-working industry has developed there.

There is the Musan Mine, a leading iron ore producer of the DPRK, in the middle reaches of the river and large cornstarch mills and collieries are found in the lower reaches.

Its tributaries are used for hydraulic power generation. The Sodusu Power Station, the country's important power station, stand on one of its tributaries. The river not only supplys factories, enterprises and inhabitants in its neighbourhood with industrial and drinking water, and irrigates farmlands in the middle and lower reaches.

(To be continued)

DPRK Boxer Wins Gold at Berlin Tournament

Boxer Ku Yong Jo, People's Sportsman of the DPRK, who had placed first in the 54 kg category at the Montreal Olympic Games in Canada beat GDR boxer Andreas Schink by technical superiority in the 57 kg category to carry away the gold medal at the 10th Berlin International Boxing Tournament on October 7, accordingto an ADN report.

Though offering stiff resistance, Schink was hit several times already in the first round.

When Ku Yong Jo increased the pace in the third round, Schink's coach threw a towel into the ring.

Korean boxer Chi Yong Chol got the silver medal in the 48 kg category.

The tournament was participated in by aces from 18 countries including the DPRK, the Soviet Union, Cuba, Romania, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Canada, Japan and Uganda.

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